

SPORTS

Central Army Club— champion again

The 31st national ice hockey championship hasn't ended yet but the champion is already known. The Central Army Club has won its 27th title. What-ever this club has been named, it always had the prefix "su-pi" added to it. Indeed over the past decade this has been one of the best teams of world ice hockey, having frequently defeated elite Canadian profes-sionals.

Hardly anyone doubted that this season too the club would win the USSR gold medals but few considered they could do it in so grand a style. Having won all their games—and with nearly a stage left to go—our leaders have brilliantly covered the season, some 20 points and nearly 50 goals ahead of their nearest rivals, Spitzki. The season wasn't an easy one. The third games were at the Sarajev Winter Olympics. Three out players proved again they were the tops. Among the Olympic champions are 12 "CAC" players and the national team was led in victory by "CAC" coach Viktor Tikhonov. It's a fact that there is no doubt in the world as reliable as triple Olympic champion Tikhonov as a player of defence.

men like Fetisov and Kasalov or as imaginative, fast moving, and attacking a title as Alka-rov, Larionov and Knizov.

The club is known and re-spected around the ice-hockey world, which also goes for the Soviet ice hockey school. But the merit of all players lies also in the fact that they bring the skills of this attractive game to those places where they don't know of the game or where it is inadequately de-veloped.

After the Sarajev Games our national team played several exhibition games in France with stunning success. The French "Paris Match" magazine, which is generally not too sympathetic towards the USSR, printed the article, "The Giants of the Ice" spaced over several columns and devoted to the USSR team.

Indeed, the USSR is the lead-ing ice-hockey nation but the opponents are getting ready to challenge that.

Ahead are the Swedish Cup, which begins on April 9 and, in September, the third Canada Cup. And this means it's not time to hang our skates on the wall yet.

Gennady LEONOV

Chess: finish is near

The final matches of the male and female challengers in Soviet and USSR are drawing to a close. In any case, Lina Levitina and Lufiya Semyonova have already played 11 of the 12 planned games. Levitina leads 6-5.

Meanwhile only 11 of the 16 planned games for the men's match have been played. Gari Kasparov leads with a score of 7-4.



The USSR equestrian championship is taking place at Blits, an equestrian sports complex in Moscow. Anatoly Tikhonov (Spartak, Moscow) on the mount Ayvate-71 became the national champion to show-jumper on route No. 3. Photo by Sergei Prusakov

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest infor-mation on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

They teach children courage, chivalry, resourcefulness and the ability to skillfully handle the foil at the children's "Musketeers" fencing club in Ruzze, capital of Kirghizia.

Under the guidance of the experienced coaches of the club the children learn through much desire and perseverance, the finer points of the conduct of bouts, get stronger physically, and study the history of this sport.



Rugby players open new season

The 21st national rugby cham-pionship among top-division teams has started in the Uzbek town of Margilon. Its first games have already excited much in-terest among fans of this game, as they ought to determine the final composition of the national team, which will have to play three concluding games of the European championship.

The Soviet rugby players, the bronze medalists of the latest championship, will meet with Morocco in Casablanca on May 12, with Poland in Warsaw on May 20, and with France in Moscow on May 31.

All the odds are that the struggle in the national cham-pionship will unfold between four teams: the champions, the holders of the USSR Cup, Mos-cow Lokomotiv, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (YFAI) from the Moscow Region, and the silver and bronze medalists, respectively the Moscow rugby players of the sports clubs, Fih and Slava. Among the main chal-lengers to the awards, experts also name Kiev Aviator, which placed fifth last year. Inciden-tally, in their opening match Aviator beat Tbilisi Lokomotiv 30-3.

Taking part in the cham-pionship are 12 top national teams. AFA coach, Yevgeny Antonov, who more than once led his team to the national title and the national team twice to the bronze medals, told MN that in the games of the last-year national championship the teams relied on power tactics. "I believe this is wrong since rugby is primarily a fast and skillful game, in-

stressed, Novelties have been introduced in international games against too much pass-ivity, and our coaches want to take that into considera-tion as well in the European cham-pionship.

SPORTING COMPUTERS

Today's sport is able to be electrified. With its help skiers trained, during training, the stretch of the route. At the same time, the computer placed in the most ex-citing spots.



Frolova and Tikhonkikh get amber prizes

After the "Moscow News" in-ternational tournament the con-estants went in competi-tion. The USSR's latest new com-petition this time, and still pro-vided the men's top three final-ists—Alexei Tikhonkikh (38.2 points), Valentin Mogilyay (37.95) and Stepan Martinkiv (37.85). Zhao Jenguo of China was the top foreign athlete to come (fifth with 37.45 points). Tatyana Frolova of the USSR scored her second successive win with a total of 39.85 (in Moscow Kolesnikova scored 39.0). Romanian Daniela Stives was second with 38.95 (in Moscow she came eighth), and Muscovite Valentina Shkoda was third with 38.25.

Taking part in this 14th Riga Tournament were some 100 con-stant from 25 countries. The main prizes—"The Amber Ho-so" and "The Amber Bear"—were won by master craftsman in applied art, the USSR's Val-eriy Vaynskiy. In 1972 the "Moscow News" first commissioned him to make these original prizes, which in the same year went to Olga Korbut and Nikolai Andrianov. So far no foreign contestant has ever won any of them.

For Soviet gymnasts the next big event is the national all-round championship to be held in Donetsk in the Ukraine on April 14-21.

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What stands behind Washington's rhetoric?

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM 'PRAVDA'

Even if peaceful rhetoric is sometimes heard from Washington, one will never discover behind it, much as one might try, the slightest sign of readiness to back these words with practical deeds. Or, in other words, new words do not mean new policies.

This was declared by Konstantin Chernenko in answer to ques-tions put to him by the "Pravda" newspaper. Below we give other excerpts from his answers:

ON THE HALT TO THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Could it be that the White House has finally realized the "need and utility of this race" and has begun to exercise res-traint? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the United States is stepping up the implementation of more new programmes for the design and testing of nuclear weapons. The deployment of the American nuclear missiles in Western Europe continues. All this is done in order to disrupt, to one way or another, the strategic alignment of forces.

Our contacts with the Ameri-cans indicate that no positive changes have taken place in the American position on these key issues.

Pursuing in its previous poli-tics which led to the break-up of negotiations in Geneva, and con-tempting to deploy its missiles to Western Europe, Washington talks at length about its readi-ness to resume negotiations. Ne-gotiations about what, one can well ask? About the num-ber and type of missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and her al-lies to be deployed by the United States in Europe? We shall not go into such talks.

ON OUTER SPACE

For over a year the Soviet Union has been proposing that agreement be reached aimed at preventing the proliferation of weapons race into outer space. We constantly raise this issue

with the American leaders be-cause we realize full well the ominous consequences of the militarization of space.

A few days ago, however, the American president of-ficially notified the United States Congress that his government is preparing to implement a large-scale arms race programme in space and that it does not intend to negotiate with the Soviet Union the prevention of the mi-litarization of outer space.

Minutely and spite openly — they are against agreement. But in mockery of common sense, however, they express readiness in hot talks with us solely for the purpose of agree-ing that agreement on this issue is impossible. This is how Washington understands political negotiations.

ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

All these years, the United States has been impeding the conclusion of a convention on a total ban on chemical weapons. In other words, it has been engaging in obstructionism.

Now Washington has decided to advertise itself as supporting a ban on chemical weapons. For many months the Ameri-can leaders have been pro-mising proposals on this score. But to date their prom-ises remain promises, and, geo-graphically speaking, no one knows what form, if any, they will take. Meanwhile, in the USA, as follows from statements made by the president, they

(Continued on page 2)



Head of flight control centre Albert Miliutin with back-up crew: Ravish Malhotra and Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Andoly Berezov.



Indian Embassy official Major G. P. Singh chats to Varouko Popova, staff member of the Interkosmos Council. Photos by Gennady Yermachenkov

USA VIOLATES OLYMPIC CHARTER

USSR NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT

A little more than three months remain before the be-ginning of the 23rd Olympic Games to Los Angeles, USA. The time is approaching when the national Olympic committees have to decide whether, or not, they will be taking part, says the Soviet NOC statement.

President Reagan has sent written guarantees to the IOC to the effect that the US Govern-ment will observe the Olympic traditions and the rules and clauses of the Olympic Charter. The facts show, however, that the commitments and guaran-tees given are not being fulfill-ed on a number of important issues. On the eve of the elec-tions, the US administration is trying to use the Olympic Games to further its own selfish political aims.

To the USA a wide-ranging campaign is being waged against Soviet participation in the Olym-pics. Various reactionary poli-tical, emigrant and religious groupings unite forces on the anti-Olympic platform. For ex-ample, a "Ban the Soviets" coali-tion has been set up which en-joys the support of US official quarters. Athletes and officials from the USSR and other social-ist countries have become the objects of open threats of phys-ical violence and of provocati-onal actions. It is even claimed that Soviet participation in the Olympics will jeopardize US security.

All this is in outright con-tradiction to Olympic traditions.

(Continued on page 8)

'I'M AMONG MY FRIENDS'

The international space mission aboard the Salyut-7 orbiting station with first Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma taking part attracted worldwide attention. The whole mission went very smoothly. The crew started their working day at 9 o'clock Moscow time and followed rigid daily routine: medical checkups three times a day, photographing the Earth, scientific experiments, breakfast, lunch and dinner, and information exchange with the Mission Control Centre. Each daily routine ended only half an hour before they went to bed.

The control centre outside Moscow worked round the clock throughout the mission. Covering the flight for the Indian press was a group of journalists representing the "Hindustan Times" and "Patriot" newspapers and "India Today" magazine. Some of the press-men lived in Moscow, others came here specially to cover the event.

In addition to being given de-tailed briefing on the flight and listening to exchanges between the crew and ground control over the radio, journalists at the centre were able to speak to Ra-kesh Sharma personally. Techni-cal and scientific details of the flight were commented upon by the back-up crew of A. Berezov, G. Gorchikov and R. Malhotra.

The crew carried out regular programmes of medical and geo-physical research.

The Vektor and Bolshoi-3 med-ical experiments used to moni-tor the cosmonauts' endocrine-color systems involved the study of bio-electrical activity of the heart and small-scale displace-ments of the body caused by the orbital flight.

The influence of zero gravita-tion and the prevention of its ill effects on the structural and mus-cular system was studied by the use of a system of Yoga exer-cises. The Miskomp and Bif systems were employed to study the motoric and electric activity of the muscles.

The first series of geophysical experiments, forming part of the Terra programme, were com-pleted. When over India the crew carried out a set of visual obser-vations of the Nicobar and Lac-cadive Islands, of the ring struc-tures in the Hindustan Peninsula, as well as of the ice and snow cover of the Himalayas. Various areas of the Indian Ocean were also studied in an attempt to de-termining their potential productivity.

On April 7, Saturday, the crew held three TV sessions with newsmen. The cosmonauts an-swered all the journalists' ques-tions. All those who submitted questions to the centre were given the opportunity of taking part in the press conference. Of course most of the questions were directed at Rakesh Sharma. He described his personal im-pressions and the flight's signifi-cance for India's economy and science. Sharma emphasized that the mission pursued only peace-ful aims for the benefit of the In-dian and Soviet peoples.

Asked to pinpoint what he had felt to be the most exciting mo-ment of the flight Sharma said that for him this had been the beauty of the Earth which from outer space is seen as a single whole without state borders. It is impossible, he said, to imagine it ravaged by wars and strife or that rather tense relations exist between states. Our planet is wonderful, and it is our duty to preserve it.

To my countrymen I'd like to say that I'm happy, the first In-dian cosmonaut declared. I'm a citizen of a beautiful country and I'm proud of it.

I'm among friends—there is nothing better!

FACTS AND EVENTS

● Fearing fresh action by the country's peace champions, Hol-land's defence ministry has de-cided to increase the military contingent, guarding the air base at Woensdrecht which has been selected by the govern-ment as the site for the possible deployment of 48 US cruise missiles.

● WHO Director-General Holman Mehlur has much praise for the achievements of revolu-tionary Ethiopia in the develop-ment of health care in recent years.

The first series of geophysical experiments, forming part of the Terra programme, were completed.

WPC CLOSING SESSION

Deficit. A regular session of the Bureau of the Presidential Council of the World Peace Council held at the Palace of Science here, has just ended. It was devoted to strengthening the role of the non-alignment movement in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to disarmament and the creation of a new international economic order. Taking part were over one hundred delegations from more than 60 countries, as well as representatives of some international organizations. A number of final documents were adopted,

as follows: political declaration on disarmament, an address to the five nuclear powers, and a declaration in support of the non-alignment movement and of the role played by non-aligned countries in the restructuring of international economic relations according to principles of equality and justice. The session expressed solidarity with the Indian people who repulse the attempts of the imperialist powers to encircle India with military bases and undermine its national unity and territorial integrity.

WHAT STANDS BEHIND WASHINGTON'S RHETORIC?

(Continued from page 11)

are forcing in the programme for building up and updating chemical weapons both in the United States and elsewhere.

ON CEILINGS FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

As of the present time, two Soviet-American agreements limiting underground nuclear explosions have yet to be put into effect. They were signed nearly ten years ago, and we have many times suggested to the United States that they be ratified. To this day, however, it has refrained from doing so. Not because of verification—there are detailed provisions on this score in the agreements themselves. It is rather a matter of Washington's unwillingness to bind its hands with restrictions which would prevent it from building up and modifying nuclear weapons.

ON THE USSR POSITION AND THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

IN THE UNITED STATES

Konstantin Chernenko touched on allegations often made in the West to the effect

that the USSR, swiftness the outcome of the presidential elections, does not want to reach agreement with the United States at present. He said:

Throughout the history of Soviet-American relations, we have dealt with different administrations in Washington. In those cases when the American leadership demonstrated a realistic and responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union, things progressed, one may say, normally. This had a favourable effect on the overall situation in the world as well. But, correspondingly, the lack of such a realistic approach led to a deterioration in our relations.

Today as before, we desire normal, stable relations with the United States, relations based on equality, equal security, and on non-interference into each other's affairs.

By hinting that we have some "calculations" up our sleeve relating to the US elections it would appear that the American leadership is trying to conceal its own unwillingness to negotiate outstanding matters with the Soviet Union.

(For complete text of Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions from the "Pravda" newspaper, see the Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly Na, 15.)



The people of El Salvador vote for us with both hands. Drawing by Konstantin Rykhotin

EL SALVADORANS—VICTIMS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

Mexico. Washington has turned El Salvador into a proving range for chemical weapons. According to El Salvador refugees arriving here, in the course of its punitive operations the regime's army which enjoys the all-round support of the USA, is making wide use of napalm, white phosphorus as well as nerve and other toxic agents. These monstrous weapons are brought into Salvador from the USA together with large batches of conventional arms and ammunition.

The Mexican press recently published a statement by General CIA agent Scott Barnes who claimed that the water in many rivers and streams in El Salvador, especially in the area of the combat operations of re-

bel units, is practically undrinkable due to its high content of poisonous substances. He also said that Pentagon scientists have turned a caution in the "Chalchicomula" department into a "research centre" where American "expeditionaries" are testing nerve gas and other toxic agents on the local people. In this connection it is appropriate to recall the Mexican "El Dia" newspaper report that during the invasion of Panama the Americans used a new chemical weapon, and that the bodies of the Guatemalans killed by it were flown in the USA for "further research". Also sent to the USA was a film which impressively presented all stages of this monstrous crime.

KING HUSSEIN ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

Amman, Israel. King Hussein of Jordan has expressed his firm belief in the right of the Arab people to their own state, and in the achievement of a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East, said King Hussein in a speech here, in the American House of Representatives.

King Hussein said that his participation in all efforts to bring peace to the region is indispensable.

In the meantime, he said, resulting to civil unrest and unbridled terror in the occupied Palestinian territories, the suppression of the Palestinian people, the Arab lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Saudi "Arabia" newspaper, since the March the Israeli authorities arrested thousands of people in the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

'MINE WAR' STAGE-MANAGED BY CIA

New York. CIA has been in the making of a mine war in the Middle East for some time, it is believed.

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JAPAN vs EEC

Brussels. Local politicians here are alarmed by the growing gap between the two sides of the Atlantic. The gap is growing wider and wider. The gap is growing wider and wider.

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FACTS and EVENTS

© The Israeli invaders are engaged in outright plunder, carrying out excavations in the ancient Lebanese city of Tyre and taking away valuable objects found during the excavations out of the country, said Ibrahim Helaweh, Minister of Economy, Trade and Tourism of Lebanon. He appealed to international organizations to take urgent measures to put an end to the plundering actions of the Israeli invaders.

© Britain supplies the United States with plutonium, which is used by Washington in the production of nuclear weapons. "The Guardian" of London reports. It points out that there is a discrepancy between the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

© Out of the 18 million Latin American immigrants who have settled in the United States, 70 per cent are Mexicans. They are denied all rights, and are the object of cruel exploitation and persecution on the part of local authorities and employers. The prominent American scientist, Andrei Linde, has declared that the situation of the people from Latin America, he pointed out, has taken a sharp turn for the worse since the Reagan administration has come to power.

JAPAN: what lies behind

The educational reform

Tokyo. The Japanese public is alarmed by the attempts of reactionary circles to disseminate chauvinistic and chauvinistic ideas in schools. Sharp criticism of the "educational reform" has come from circles of the national conference of workers in education held recently.

"We demand an end to the reactionary school reform," reads the appeal issued by the participants of this authoritative forum organized at the initiative of the Japan Teachers' Union.

Their alarm is quite justified. The Ministry of Education makes nearly four hundred corrections per year to school books, removing all mention of the beauty of the Japanese military during World War II, and trying to instill in the minds of the young people a sense of the death of millions of Japanese. At the same time, instructions are made to textbooks instilling the existence in Japan of the armed forces set up in violation of the constitution. On direct instructions from the Ministry of Education arguments are being thought up to justify Japan's possession of nuclear weapons. According to reports in the press, the authorities are also preparing "black lists" of progressive-minded teachers, who are to be removed from the list of the democratic provisions of the country's constitution.

UNIQUE FINDS

A joint Soviet-Mongolian archaeological expedition has been carrying out work in the Mongolian People's Republic for many years. The results of this activity have been significant: they found ancient rock paintings, inscriptions, decorations, coins, gold articles — so much it is impossible to enumerate. But the main feature of

Patients or guinea pigs?

Cairo. A major scandal linked with the activities of the Centre for Treatment of Hereditary Diseases, opened two years ago at the Ain Shams University, has been exposed. The centre was founded with financial aid from the United States of America. The fund also provided medical experts and equipment. The patients of this establishment, where treatment and hospitalization are free, are poor. But all is not what it seems. The centre, to the two years of its existence, has been a place where patients are treated as guinea pigs.



Lebanon. Burnt out houses are a common sight in Beirut. The US-Israeli aggression has brought incalculable hardship to the Lebanese people. Photo: UP-TASS

Science and technology

DISCOVERING CUBA'S PAST

In the basin of the Lavisa River, in the east of Cuba, an ancient "workshop" has been discovered which had been used for the manufacture of stone implements. In the opinion of scientists, this is one of the major archaeological finds on the island's territory. The news agency, Prensa Latina, reported that at the entrance to one of the caves hundreds of arrow tips and knives were found. In other caves there are preserved flint pieces, articles made of bits of flint, and many other different objects of household ware. The archaeologists hope to find out when and in what way these people first came to these places and what way of life was led by the remote ancestors of the present-day Cubans.

ULTRASOUND IN A RAILWAY TERMINAL

To drive away the pigeons that settled in the halls of the central railway terminal in Zurich, Swiss engineers joined ornithologists in elaborating an ultrasound alarm which can be heard in the 25-100-thousand-cycle range within 70 metres of the source. Humans don't hear the sound but birds do and they are irritated by it. Testing of the device has produced positive results—about 90 per cent of the pigeons have now left the terminal. The remaining 10 per cent are believed to have bearing problems. The only problem appearing so far is the need to warn the terminal authorities when passengers are transporting pigeons home. The alarm is then switched off.

West German railways are following suit.

OF INTEREST

Goya paintings found

Experts knew long ago about the existence of a series of paintings by the great Goya, under the name of "Children's Games", but only according to hearsay. Their number, subject and means of expression were known only approximately, though it was judged they had been done in 1777-1784. It seemed that they had been lost to civilization forever. But several years ago the attention of scholars of Goya's creative work was attracted to a painting scattered about several collections which

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

'LOYALTY DAY' — ANOTHER AMERICAN FARCE

The attempts of the White House of trampling underfoot the democratic traditions of the American working class will not, of course, achieve their aim. But they once again expose the real image of Washington's present-day rulers. This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on the instruction issued by United States President Ronald Reagan to declare May Day to be a "Loyalty Day". On that day the Americans should reaffirm their "loyalty to the United States". Loyalty to whom and to what?—the article asks. To the adventurist policy of the White House which tries to plunge mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe? Loyalty to the policy of the present administration which increased the number of the poor in the country up to 34-35 million, the administration which reconverts itself to many millions of people being unemployed?

The fresh move by the White House is designed to increase the wave of chauvinism and jingoism in the USA still more. At the same time it opens the door wider to the suppression of freedom, biases the police to new reprisals against those who try to uphold the Americans' democratic rights which are being increasingly curtailed.

'DOLLAR WEAPON' AGAINST UNITED NATIONS

The White House announced not long ago that the US administration had decided to withdraw from UNESCO, Nikolai Fedorenko, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Secretary of the Board at the Soviet Writers Union, says in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. That was not the first hostile action of Washington towards the world community. The US leaders have long been warring the hatchet, cutting the threads linking America with the United Nations, the United Nations.

In October 1983 the US Department of State made another attempt at the Credentials Committee, recommending that Israel should be expelled from the United Nations for systematic violations of the UN Charter. The United States will stay away from UN General Assembly sessions and stop its contributions to the UN budget.

Washington's "dollar weapon", just like its ultimatum on withdrawal from UNESCO, is nothing short of blackmail against the United Nations as a whole. The United States decided to withdraw from UNESCO but not from military blocs and aggressive alliances. Washington, far from going to leave them, tries in every way to put together new military alliances and organizations, setting aside enormous resources for the purpose.

KAMPUCHEA'S GROWING AUTHORITY

The results of the meetings of Kampuchean Ministers of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen with leaders of certain African nations are seen by the foreign press as a new success for Kampuchean diplomacy, writes JZVESTIA.

Kampuchea has now been officially recognized by over 30 nations and national liberation movements. Since the country's liberation from the Pol Pot genocidal regime, the young republic has made marked advances in normalizing the life of the population and restoring the damaged national economy.

The international reaction, primarily led by Washington, is still bent on escalating tension in South-East Asia, giving out that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is the main reason for instability in the area, the paper points out. Still the peace-loving policy pursued by Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam is winning increased approval of those seeking detente and friendship among nations, as is shown by the exposition in Kampuchea's contacts with other states and the growing solidarity demonstrated by the progressive peace-loving public with the people of this country, the paper emphasizes.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR TURKEY

The current American administration quite openly defined Turkey's role in its military plans. The administration's main goal, according to American politicians, is to give support to those countries which, as they put it, "directly confront the Soviet Union", writes INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine. The odds are that the NATO leaders believe a possible to turn Turkey, especially that part of the country adjacent to Soviet territory, into a launching pad for the deployment of medium-range missiles, and certain people in the West are already trying to implement such plans. Characteristically, the White House is to increase American military aid to Turkey by 60 per cent. These dangerous military preparations can not but cause understandable anxiety among Turkey's neighbours who seek to maintain good-neighbourly relations with her, the magazine points out.

belonged to a banner of the time of Queen Isabella II, Borlomeo de Santa Maria. How surprised and happy the scholars were to find in one of the collections the paintings from the famous series in pretty good condition.

Museum reopened

The Capito Museum is considered to be one of the most interesting places of interest. Historical and cultural monuments of Capito, a descendant of the native inhabitants of the Nile valley, were destroyed many years ago. The museum reopened recently after 18 months of reconstruction work. Its halls have been enlarged, therefore, it became possible to display a separate exposition of ancient Capito manuscripts on parchment and papyrus, as well

as frescoes and chasing. The left wing of the building, which has been closed for more than 30 years, will reopen its doors to the public. Also restored was the Capito Church. At-Muallim, adjoining the museum, which was built at the turn of the 16th century A.D.

Running up a skyscraper

Thirty-five people, including nine women, participated in the traditional annual "competition" to climb up to the top floor of The Empire State Building in New York. The winner was an Indian, Al Borque. It took him 11.5 minutes to reach the 80th floor, overcoming 1,575 steps.

VIEWPOINT

WHAT PRICE AMERICAN LIP SERVICE TO PEACE?

One gets the impression that the Reagan administration never lets a day go by without still further scouring the international situation and escalating the arms race. For instance, it has made it understood that late next year it will be in a position to and its compliance with the strategic arms limitations earlier agreed upon by the USA and the USSR. And this at a time when all peace-loving mankind is expecting from Washington an answer to the Soviet proposal that nuclear powers reach agreement on norms governing their relations, which should ultimately help reduce nuclear arm and later to eliminate them altogether. What is the score then? Is one supposed to view these blatantly militaristic actions as an answer to Moscow's sincere and constructive proposals? Acceptance to these proposals, if

would seem, does not figure in the plans of those who rely on the uncontrolled stockpiling of weapons of mass extermination. Among the norms governing relations between nuclear powers the Soviet Union suggested in particular that the countries in question avoid situations fraught with nuclear conflict, and in case such situations should arise, that urgent consultations be held to ward off nuclear conflagration. It is a fact that such dangerous situations may emerge in any local or regional flashpoints — whether there be in the Middle East, Asia, the Caribbean or South Africa — particularly as the Reagan administration appears to be obsessed with far-reaching "limited" and other variants of the military use of nuclear power, including undeclared wars in the "third world". It is no secret that in the past

the USA has been on the verge of arming atomic bombs in Korea and Indochina. Such a turn of events could well trigger off global nuclear catastrophe. Seeking to mask its aggressive policy the USA inundates the world with rhetoric portraying itself as a nation "addicted to peace". Thus the Reagan administration trumpets its willingness to contribute to world detente in a spirit of restraint and non-use of force or even the threat of force. But the hard facts are evidence to the contrary, whatever aspect of American policy or region of the globe might be under consideration.

The combination of the suicidal race in nuclear and other arms unleashed by the USA and its allies and the fanning of local and regional conflicts is acquiring an increasingly sinister

character. Nuclear disaster which threatens the very existence of civilization, may become a tragic reality. What is needed to avert it is the urgent rallying of all peace-loving forces. The current global situation may be reversed by joint, combined efforts of states authorities and citizens regardless of their political, religious and philosophical views, social standing or party affiliation. There is no greater aim than to preserve the human race.

In his recent reply to a message from a delegation of the municipal council of the town of Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan Order, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed his belief that such a goal, even though not easy to achieve, is still attainable. It is needed, he emphasized, "to give up confrontation and firmly take the road of detente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and start to radically reduce arms on the principles of equality and equal security".

As before, Moscow persists in its belief that not a single chance of reverting to the path of negotiation should be missed. The Soviet Union, for its part, will continue its policy of peace, detente and friendship among peoples and to campaign actively for an end to the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear arms.

Yuri GVOZDEV



Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST PHASE OF A TOURIST CENTRE — THE BIGGEST IN THE BALTIC REPUBLICS — HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA. Guards of Vilnius can enjoy the services of Lithuanian and Yurist hotels, the travel bureau, public service and trade establishments, restaurants and cafes. Theaters, the sports palace and museums are situated not far from the complex. The second phase of the project provides for the construction of a youth tourism centre.

● MATTERS RELATIVE TO THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE MODERN COUNTRYSIDE WERE DISCUSSED AT THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF HYGIENISTS, WHICH RECENTLY ENDED IN THE CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. Its participants gave much consideration to the problem of working out sanitary norms regarding mineral fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, and substantiating rational planning and construction of rural settlements, livestock farms and complexes. The speakers also dwelt on the results of research to improve working conditions and medical attendance for women engaged in agricultural production.

● THE FESTIVAL OF STUDENT DRAMA COMPANIES PUT A FINISHING TOUCH TO THE TRADITIONAL THEATRE MONTH IN ESTONIA, A BALTIC REPUBLIC. The Tartu State University club, with several drama companies functioning there, has become the centre of young talent reviews. The most experienced company — Experiment — was set up four years ago. The students' drama studio from Tallinn, companies from Leningrad, Tallinn and Vilnius universities also performed at the festival.

OUR STUDENT-INVENTORS

Scientific discoveries are made virtually every day. But there is a reverse side to this picture — the knowledge students obtain in colleges becomes lost and outdated, so it is vital they engage in independent research. How successful will a young man be in making his own contribution to science if he has not yet mastered the minimum knowledge provided in the college curriculum? Plans designed by students to beat world records, and student-made ocean probes are turned to great depths under the sea. Students have designed medical instruments, made discoveries in chemistry, biology, physics and power engineering. They design and build houses and bridges. Student-designed machines are used in the national economy, and many of their brainchild have won medals and prizes at international exhibitions, as well as state prizes of the USSR and Leninist Komsomol prizes.

Student design bureaus carry out research at such a high level that the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education decided to experiment by making maximum use of college potential for developing both basic and applied research. And to this purpose a self-supporting research association was set up which now incorporates dozens of colleges, research institutes, design bureaus and experimental plants. The experiment which has been underway for three years is now yielding results: hundreds of thousands of students have been involved in purposeful research, have given independent opportunities of broadening and deepening their knowledge, and of rendering practical assistance to the national economy. On graduation the student is already a fully-fledged expert, having a first-hand knowledge of many fields of research and industry.



The latest model of the Earth manmade satellite fskra designed by students at the Moscow Aviation Institute. It is a two-stage satellite "Simulint" intercomms" programme, won a medal at an international exhibition.

DONBAS EXTENDS ITS FRONTIERS

South and west are the main directions in which the Donbas coal basin (Ukraine) will develop. The country's oldest fuel producing region was provided with such perspective thanks to geologists who have recently deepened their search for the most valuable coals.

Looking for new sites to sink mines to South Donbas has been completed. At a relatively small area geologists discovered

a "multi-pebble pie" consisting of 15 productive seams of coal. Low-ash coals are also distinguished by their low content of sulfur, which makes them especially valuable for steel production. Outcrops will start building there two large firms which will have for greater capacity than those of today's South Donbas.

The operating firms near the

Western border of the old Donbas will also be moved south. Geologists completed in the area prospecting of fields for striking five mines which were unique in relation to their capacity. For example, the seams drilled at the Dobropolsky-Kapitany colliery alone were sufficient to operate a mine with an annual yield of six million tonnes of fuel for 60-70 years.

DRILLING RIG MOVED BY CRANE

The "Azerbaijan" crane is carried out a complicated operation: it moved a drilling rig with a complete set of equipment from one basement to another.

The whole operation lasted a little more than two hours. A steel of nearly a month's work was dismantled and then on ships. It was a tremendous task for the new basement. The new method was time, enough to drill a hole 1,500 metres deep.

The crane ship, whose capacity is 2,500 tonnes, has become a reliable helper of shore oilmen. It mounts steel platforms and raises cranes in the Caspian Sea.

At present more than 100 ships operate in the Caspian Sea, raising for all work conditions of oilmen in the open sea.

Salmon incubator

Pacific salmon can reproduce very well in places where their original habitat is destroyed. In breeding them in European part of the USSR, have shown that fish grow 1.5-2 times faster than their native ones.

Fish-breeding of Kamchatka prepared 2,205,000 hatchlings of silver salmon to acclimatization in the coastal reservoirs. They were placed in special containers and sent to the sea.

These "parcels" were dressed to fish-breeding facilities of the Caspian Region and the Baltic Sea. The experimental stations of the Moscow Breeding Institute are now working on the Pacific salmon's fry growth in the sea.

A project for breeding has been worked out at Parnian thermal springs.

Places to visit

Alexander Herzen Museum



completed his novel, "Who is to Blame?"

This outstanding Russian writer, revolutionary, philosopher and journalist is one of the best known figures in the history of social thought. Sent into exile several times as a punishment for his revolutionary ideas, Herzen was forced to spend most of his life abroad.

He missed Russia a lot which may be why he venerated all the places associated with his name in his native land.

The one-story house with a mezzanine to St. Petersburg was purchased by Herzen's father for his son's family soon after the latter returned from exile to Novgorod. It has ten windows along its street side and a wooden porch. Today, it is a museum. Here are displayed portraits of Herzen and members of his family, copies of his writer's novels and his personal belongings, and the first issue of "The Bell", the newspaper which Herzen and his friend Nikolai Ogarev published in London.

Let me quote one of the last entries in the visitor's book at the museum in Moscow is by a young man, who says: "I like this museum, which preserves the memory of famous people who lived in our country long ago. When one's mind and heart come into contact with these sources of culture, one becomes pure and healthy of spirit. Thank you!"

Oleg VISHNYAKOV

CLEANING UP THE BALTIC SEA

Increasing the fish population of the Baltic will become possible through a new programme for bolstering the biological productivity in the Soviet part of the Baltic Sea. According to the programme recently started in Estonia, the republic's fisheries are prepared to release into the Baltic this spring millions of fry of salmon, trout, grayling, pike, minnow and carp.

The course of the living resources of the World Ocean, makes the Baltic nations more concerned over the fish stocks in the Baltic and over the issue of joint preservation of the sea's environment. The USSR, as a party to the convention on the preservation of the Baltic environment, has planned and

is implementing an extensive programme to this field. 1,500 purification plants are operating in the Soviet Baltic republics and in the Leningrad Region. Most of them are located in the basins of the rivers running into the Baltic Sea. The problem of preventing water pollution is being solved with the participation of dozens of research institutions. Several of them are located in the Estonian capital Tallinn, which has become a major regional research centre.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation is most fruitful, the two countries efforts in the Gulf of Finland contributing towards an international agreement on the preservation of the Baltic.

Science and technology

GEOLOGISTS

TO MEET IN MOSCOW

The 27th International Geological Congress is to be held this summer in Moscow. Six thousand delegates from 85 countries are expected to attend the forum at which 2,500 reports will be read covering the most important problems of modern geology — superdeep drilling and exploration of the resources of the World Ocean, latest methods for studying the subterranean composition of mountain rocks, multispectral remote probing of the earth's surface from great heights as well as from outer space, etc. At a major international exhibition, GEOEXPO-84 to be organized within the framework of the congress, geological and geophysical equipment and instruments, as well as maps and books on geology, will be displayed.

THE MYSTERIES OF BRAIN CELLS

A rabbit was just thirty days old since birth when part of the cortex of his cerebral hemisphere was removed. For one year, the animal grew and developed normally. When the cranium was later opened up it turned out that the part of the brain which had been removed had practically restored itself.

The experiment was repeated hundreds of times on guinea pigs, puppies, rabbits, and white rats ranging in age between two weeks and one year. The result was the same. The younger the animal the more successful the restoration.

Ten years of experimenting have allowed Professor Leon Moplashvili of the Tbilisi Pe-

many research institutes and hundreds of foreign firms, which are now setting the pace in scientific-technological progress in geology and whose products are well known on world markets have been invited to take part in the exhibition. Also widely represented will be highly efficient technical equipment invented in recent years in CMEA member-countries. For instance, drilling rigs, control and measurement instruments for hydrogeological research, and seismic stations.

In the Soviet section exhibits telling about an outstanding experiment of our days — the drilling of the Kola superdeep borehole over 12 kilometres deep, will attract major attention. This outstanding achievement has made possible a new approach to the prediction and search for minerals. Field excursions to different regions of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia will be offered to participants in the congress.

VIEWPOINT

'Children's health is wealth of the future'

Iuga GREBESHEVA,

Head of the Main Administration for Preventive and Curative Aid for Mother and Child, Ministry of Public Health of the USSR

The title of this article is also the motto this year of the International Day of Health. Children's health is an indicator of the society's ability to take care of them. In this country child health protection is dealt with at state level.

The child is taken care of long before the baby is born. Expectant mothers can go to consulting centres where physicians and specialists are available from birth.

Most Soviet women have permanent jobs but Soviet law provides numerous privileges for the expectant mother. When physicians recommend, the management is obliged to give them easier jobs at the previous average wages. They should not be sent on job missions, work on night shifts, etc.

As soon as the mother and baby are taken from the maternity hospital, they are visited by the district pediatricians who carry out preventive check-ups of the babies, keeping a particularly close watch on their development during the first 12 months. For example, before the baby is a year old, the mother should take it to the outpatient hospital several times, where the baby is examined by several specialists in addition to the therapist — paediatrician, orthopedist, ophthalmologist and the ear and throat specialist.

Combining preventive and curative treatment together is the basic principle of the Soviet medical establishments. Children with whom ailments or symptoms are established are registered and controlled. If the case is complicated, the little patient is forwarded onto a consulting centre employing more experienced specialists including professors. Or they are hospitalized. If this is necessary.

Children's hospitals in the USSR, operating separately from ordinary hospitals, now have a capacity of over half a million beds. During recent years the policy here has been one of establishing larger hospitals, with affiliated polyclinics that, together with the former, make up a single system for diagnosis, preventive and curative treatment. At the same time we have expanded the network of specialized centres — children's surgery, pulmonology, rehabilitation, etc., and specialized departments in general hospitals, as well as setting up pediatric teams in fast aid.

Some children need several months of treatment, while for example, they suffer from chronic diseases. For this we use only our polyclinics, dispensaries and hospitals, but also convalescent homes. Our ministry alone has more than one thousand of them. Every year they admit more than 600 thousand children.

For children who are prone to certain diseases or have symptoms, so-called "forest schools" have been established as well as specialized kindergartens and boarding schools where children are treated while they continue to study.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

4th YEAR OF THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD: SOCIAL ORIENTATION

What are the main targets set in the 4th year of the 15th five-year plan period? In attempting to answer this question the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine describes the scope of work outlined in the programme and quotes figures indicating the social orientation of the plan.

The entire growth in national income used on consumption and accumulation, which is expected to amount this year to 3.1 per cent, is to be spent on improving standard of living, stresses the magazine. Per capita income will rise by 3.5 per cent (last year it grew by 2 per cent). Average monthly wages will be raised to 185.5 roubles. Social consumption funds will go up by 3.7 per cent in a year, reaching nearly 140,000 million roubles. Retail trade is expected to grow by 16,500 million roubles and 100 million square metres of housing are to be built, which will make it possible for about 10,000,000 people to move into new flats.

PEEPING INTO THE EARTH'S DEPTHS

Yakov Zeldovich, Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the most celebrated physicists of our times, maintains that geophysics is a science which will shape the image of the 21st century. Today of the oil deposits in Siberia the Academics' words are coming into their own. Experts on the slope of Meglon-actinogel'ina, IZVESTIYA reports, are busy developing three-dimensional models of deposits which considerably raise petroleum production.

Production of Siberian petroleum began twenty years ago in the Meglon deposit. Later, Soviet oil stor-

ed to make the headlines, followed by the Agni, Vayegon and Pokchev deposits. Meglonactinogel'ina, the only oilfield of its kind in the country, surprises them all as well as a dozen other deposits. Its aim is to teach oil producers how to extract as much oil as possible from one account for the 15 per cent advanced technology which has been achieved since 1961. The study of a borehole involves numerous measurements being taken at different depths. The resulting tables and diagrams "mirror" the oil-bearing layer and suggest the best sites for derricks. This is very important as it helps maintain the required pressure in the borehole, which otherwise has to be lifted artificially — by pumping in water or gas.

GLACIERS AND THE GLOBAL CLIMATE

Over the past hundred years, the level of the World Ocean has risen by 10-15 cm. Geographers believe that half of this increment is due to the thawing of mountain glaciers, the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT newspaper says. The second half, it is attributed to the growth in volume of water caused by overall heating. The newspaper stresses that the rise in the water level cannot be explained by the thawing of the Polar icefields, since over the past century they have remained unchanged. Therefore, modifications in mountain glaciers serve as an accurate indicator of global climatic changes. By monitoring them valuable short- and long-term information is obtained.

In Kazakhstan, in the Tien-Shan Mountains, the newspaper writes, teams of scientists from the Institute of Geography of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences are at work. They monitor the temperature of the air, humidity, the speed of the wind, clouds, the thickness of the snowcover. Measurements are taken once in every three hours on a 24-hour basis. Three to five people are enough to cope with the work in winter. But in the summer when the glaciers come alive, again, at least two dozen specialists are needed to obtain a true pic-

ture of the glacier's behaviour. Helicopters are also used — to obtain a better view of the climate dynamics in the region and to predict the occurrence of mud streams which sometimes occur here.

OPERA AS A MODERN ART

What must be done to make opera into a popular and modern art? A series of articles on this subject in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper, by well-known Soviet composers, is continued by Boris Pokrovsky, chief-director of the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre. Opera, he writes, is first and foremost theatre. One can compose beautiful music, sing one's head off, colour the stage with extravagant decor and complex sets, and one's production with all sorts of effects, but on opera takes off only if the music reveals the dramatic which is synonymous to the word "theatre", and if the author of the opera reflects in his music in an interesting and convincing way the life of real people in real-life circumstances, as well as showing the human soul in all its depths, and the fullness of character as revealed in certain social circumstances.

The Queen of Spades' passion, Tosca's blood-soaked moon, the wise irony of The Marriage of Figaro, the personal and social traumas found in Boris Godunov, and the pain of Katherine Ismailova are all based on historic-social factors. In this sense an opera may be described as an emotional monument of the epoch. The passion of social ideas is the artistic "structure". The passion of the diversity of elements found in opera. Without this an opera is dull. When attention is concentrated on expressive means or the expense of the music in the production, the synthesis of opera disappears. An opera production, stresses the author, is interesting not by virtue of its separate elements, but when these are fused into a single whole, when the great emotional charge of its idea is expressed in concrete characters.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



VLADIMIR STOLYAROV AND SERGEI SOLOMATIN

...A marionette performs in the bright beam of the footlights. Moving in obedience to the puppeteer's commands it dances carrying out incredible jumps and a cascade of falls. Then the hands of the puppeteer go limp and the marionette stiffens on the carpet of the arena, a heap of colorful rags. Another flick of the puppeteer's hands brings it back to life. There would be nothing special about this circus number, if it were not for the fact that

both puppet and puppeteer are alive — the clown Vladimir Stolyarov and Sergei Solomatn. They manage to convince their audience that they are watching a puppeteer and marionette with the help of stills and virtuoso plasticity. Both graduated from the State School of Circus and Variety Art, where they were pupils of V. Spbek, a leading teacher. Joining the circus from an amateur group they began to study at the physical culture and acro-

batics department. But from the very beginning they displayed an inexhaustible desire for the acrobatic, funny and unusual, and in the following year they enrolled in the department of clown and eccentric art. The tutors didn't establish their characters, or "masks", right away. It took years for the duo to take shape.

The birth of a pair of clowns is a rare phenomenon. A lot of conditions are necessary for this. First, the two partners must form a contrast to each other, in the case of Stolyarov and Solomatn this condition is observed. Sergei is much taller than Vladimir, more plump and stronger. Second, they have to have markedly different characters to the extent that any clash between them automatically gives rise to laughter. If the character created by Solomatn is naive, limited and touching (though of times stubborn), Stolyarov is active, and confident both in himself and in the success of any of his undertakings.

The young artists do not aim to make people laugh at all costs. Their "Marionette" number is a philosophical observation rather than a witty joke. At the same time they can be very funny. Audience reacts to their acts throughout the "Svan Lake" number when two "swans" in ballet tops perform the "dance of little swans", accompanying themselves on a troge. Of course, the frogs are taken, they are "squakers", each producing a definite note when tread on. In this way the clowns reproduce Tchaikovsky, without resorting to the services of an orchestra.

The two clowns have performed this duo act all over the world. At the recent world "Circus of the Future" festival held in Paris Stolyarov and Solomatn were awarded a silver medal.

Alexander GORODETSKY

THE ORGAN SOUNDS AGAIN

In the famous Dom Cathedral of the Latvian capital of Riga after overhauling the organ can once again be heard. The first concert for a while of the world-famous instrument almost coincided with its 100th jubilee. For the first time under the cathedral vaults the enchanting sounds of organ music sounded on January 19, 1984. The original instrument was designed by the German masters, Karl and Paul Walker. In its time it was regarded as the miracle of organ technology. However, at the beginning of the present century to the Dom Cathedral the rooms were rebuilt, which affected the organ. Its sound worsened somewhat. The instrument suffered badly during the fascist occupation — more than six hundred pipes were plundered. Restoration took two and a half years.

In the first concert's program, together with the pieces by J. Bach, M. Reger, and O. Messiaen, were compositions by the Latvian composers R. Ernests, J. Karlsons and R. Kalsone, written specially for the occasion.

AN UNUSUAL OPERA

We have already grown accustomed to the fact that children can perform successfully alongside adults in the circus, in variety shows, in the drama theatre and in the cinema. "Vanka", recently staged at the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre, has revealed yet another side of children's talents.

"Vanka", one-act opera based on the well-known short story by Anton Chakhov, has been taken to this theatre by the composer, A. Khomikov because they like experiments here, producing things which



The role of Vanka Zhukov is sung by Moscow schoolboy, Maxim Ivashkina.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov

French conductor in Moscow stand

At a recent concert given in Moscow the Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society was conducted by the outstanding French conductor, Charles Bruck.

Charles Bruck is known for his interpretations of the works of modern composers. It is due to Bruck that his fellow-countryman owes his first introduction to many major modern "canvases", in particular their familiarity with "The Gambler"

and "The Fleming Angel" by Prokofiev.

The programme for the concert was as follows: the overture "Cottus Breugnot", the opera by Dmitry Kabalevsky; variations for orchestra by L. Dabepiccolo, a leading modern Italian composer (first performance in the country); "La Valse" by M. Ravel and a Cesar Franck Symphony.

My link with the music and musicians of socialist countries

is of prime importance in my work, said Ch. Bruck as he testified by his tours of Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and, of course, by his tours of the Soviet Union.

I attach particular importance to contact with Soviet audiences and with my Soviet colleagues-musicians. This is the fourth time I have conducted the Moscow Philharmonic Society Orchestra.

SARYAN'S EXHIBITION IN PARIS

"The Flowers of Saryan" is the title of an exhibition which has opened in the International City for the Arts which is situated in the Raspail Boulevard in Paris. The exhibition of the works by the People's Artist of the Soviet Union, Martiros Saryan, familiarizes Parisians for the third time with his creativity. The first exhibition of his works was held in Paris in 1921 in the presence of the artist himself. The second exhibition took place in 1980 in the Musée national d'art moderne in the Pompidou Centre national d'art et de culture. It was dedicated to the 100th birthday of the artist.

The exhibition, "The Flowers of Saryan", was shown for the first time in Yerevan where it was tremendously successful. It consists of 100 of the artist's still lifes from the collection at the Martiros Saryan Museum, the Picture Gallery of Armenia, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, other museums and private collections. Flowers occupied considerable place in the creativity of Saryan — all in all one hundred and forty of his still lifes with flowers are known. They became to him a form of communion with nature, a method for embodying confidence in the victory of good over evil.



Garyan—Martiros Leanneva. Photo by Andrei Stepinov

this genre is a major motif in the work of the artist. Saryan drew it when the entire Soviet people gave flowers to the victors over Hitler's fascism in May 1945. At this exhibition, the picture is a reproduction. The Soviet organizers of the exhibition dedicated it to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Paris from fascist occupation.

From ancient times

During the last few years a number of previously unknown written monuments were discovered shedding light on the life and creative activity of the Azerbaidzhan poet and philosopher, Nizami Ganjevi.

This is the first work written in rhyme in Persian literature not only of Azerbaidzhan but also of the entire Middle and Near East. The biographical data about the writer of "Nizami-name" is now found only in the work itself, according to which the poet was born in the 1140s in the old town of Ganja.

He was a progressive thinker and a follower of the same social-aesthetic ideas to which Nizami devoted his life.

A recent premiere at the Bolshoi Theatre is "Ganjan", the ballet by Azerbaidzhan composer Khachaturian. This is the company's first production of this work (though it was performed for the first time on the Bolshoi stage by Armenian dancers as long ago as 1933 — during the Ten Days of Armenian Literature and Art in Moscow) which is the second Khachaturian ballet — "Spartacus" being the first — to enter the Bolshoi repertoire. Choreographer responsible for the new production is Maxim Martirosyan, artistic director of the Moscow Ballet School.

WHAT'S ON!

April 10-13

THEATRES

Kremlo Poleco of Congresses (Kremlo). 13 — A variety concert. 12 — A performance by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble: Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 10 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 11 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 10 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (Opera). 11 — Khrennikov, "Ballad of a Hussar" (ballet). 12 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 13 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera).

Stoletskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 10 — A concert of the opera singer V. Megeorin. 11 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 12 — Khrennikov, "Doroshka" (opera). 13 — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 10 — Kaimen, "Evan-

ging Villagers". 11 — Glinka, "The Elder Son" (opera), a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. 12 — Ilyin, "A Composition on the Theme of Love". 13, 17 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Days of Helsinki in Moscow (April 9-15).

Film shows: Cinema: "Moskva" (2 Metrokovsky Sq.). Metro Moskva: "Pobeda" (17 Akademyevskaya St.). Metro Proletkult: "Pobeda" (17 Akademyevskaya St.). Metro Proletkult: "Pobeda" (17 Akademyevskaya St.).

Batya Rosy (Byelorussian USSR).

About residents of the small village, Batya Rosy, and love for the land, and the kindness and warmth of the people.

Cinema: "Portm" (14 Solovovskaya St.). Metro: "Portm" (14 Solovovskaya St.). Metro: "Portm" (14 Solovovskaya St.).

BUSINESS

SEMINARS OF BRITISH FIRMS

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has given assistance to the British firms of I.R.D. Mechanicals, Applied Photophysics, and Amet in holding a seminar in Moscow for representatives of the Soviet scientific organizations and industrial enterprises. The specialists discussed various technological and operational aspects of power engineering and electronics, including spectroscopy and the tests of materials.

VALMET OY ON SOVIET MARKET

For the past several decades Sankompot has maintained trade and economic contacts with the Finnish machine-building industry. To date Finland has been supplied with about 6,500 different models of Soviet metal-working machine tools. Production cooperation between Sankompot and its Finnish partners is also expanding.

Valmet Oy is one of the largest groups in Finland. Our goods have long been known in the USSR, says Juhani Markkula, a Valmet representative. For example, we supply our country with ships, paper-making machines, and special tools for the automobile industry. On display at the "Mekhnizatsiya-84" exhibition, that has just closed, was a special machine-tool unit, built for the Volzhsky car works in Togliatti.

In the autumn of 1983, Sankompot, the Ivopovo machine-tool association (ISPO) and Valmet Oy signed an eight-year

agreement on the joint development, production and marketing of flexible production systems (FPTS) on the basis of processing centres made by ISPO, and automatic transport systems and storage-houses, millspindle heads and special milling tables produced by Valmet Oy.

Such production systems, the latest in progressive technology, are now being introduced at plants all over the world. The aim of the technical and commercial cooperation which we have just embarked on is to develop in Finland and the Soviet Union high performance machine tools and, in the future, to export them to third countries.

This cooperation agreement forms part of the long-term programme for the development and expansion of trade and economic as well as scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Finnish Republic up to 1995.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

EXHIBITIONS

Public Museum of Fine Arts 12 Volkonskaya St. "The 18th-Century Venetian Drawings From Lvov Museums", an exhibition of 50 sheets of drawings from the Lvov Art Gallery and the Museum of Ukrainian Art. These works by outstanding masters, including Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and Francesco Guardi, provide a fairly complete picture of the variety of forms and themes characteristic of the drawings of the "Golden Age" of Venetian art. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya. Trolleybuses 15 and 31.

USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, "City Building" Exhibition Pavilion (30 Frunzenskaya Embankment). "Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments in Leningrad", an exhibition featuring over 50 items: photos and engravings of famous architectural masterpieces of the 18th-19th centuries in Leningrad, as well as of the palaces and parks of Catherine, Pushkin and Lomonosov, outside the city. Unique examples of furniture, china, its parquetry and carving, all restored, are on view in the section of applied arts. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Frunzenskaya. Trolleybus 17.

SPORTS

Football Torpedo Stadium (4 Volochenskaya St.). 10 — Moscow Spartak vs Baku Neftchi. 7 p.m.

The match is the current USSR championship game.

HANDBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11 and 13 — USSR men's championship. On April 11, at 4 p.m., 5:30 p.m., and 7 p.m.; on April 13, at noon, 1:30 p.m., and 3 p.m.

Top teams from Moscow, Minsk, Kueses, Zaporozhye and Krasnodar vie for gold medals.

RACING

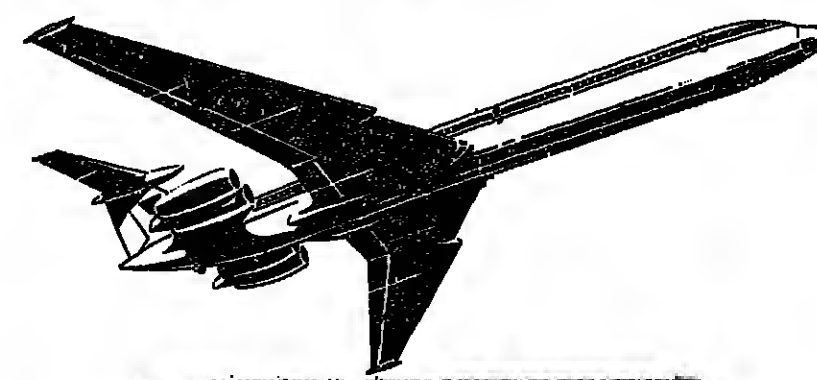
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 11 and 13 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 10-13

In Moscow, city and region, dry and cool weather is expected at the start. Becoming warmer with some rain later. Night temperatures: of +1°, +6°C, and +11°, +15°C during the day. Wind: veering to SW.

FLY AEROFLOT



along one of the longest international air routes

MOSCOW-BUENOS AIRES-MOSCOW

By a Soviet jetliner IL-62M on a 15,000 km route. Please take note of the schedule

SU-351 IL-62M Sunday	Airport	SU-352 IL-62M Wednesday
19.00 dep.	Moscow	ar 12.25
19.40 ar.	Budapest	dep 07.55
20.55 dep.	Dakar	ar 06.40
01.45 ar.	Buenos Aires	dep 22.15
03.15 dep.		ar 20.30
09.20 ar.		dep 09.00
Monday	Airport	Tuesday

All times local
For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot representation office or agency.
HAVE A NICE TRIP!

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

BAROMETER OF WORLD TRADE

An industrial fair in which our country is taking part is held in the West German city of Hannover.

The Soviet pavilion has over two thousand exhibits displayed by 16 foreign trade associations, the Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification of the USSR, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. A separate display has been mounted by Intourist.

UNIVERSAL MARINE VESSEL

The first specialized ship of the icebreaking class built by shipbuilders from the city of Gdansk in Poland, has been added to the fleet of the Far Eastern Marine Oil Exploration Expedition of deep drilling. The universal motorvessel, "The Nagaias-2", has arrived at the Koroskov merchant marine port.

This ship will help the marine prospectors lengthen the time of summer expeditions on the shelf off North Sakhalin. The motorvessel, a tug floating drilling unit and icebreaker ensure their safety and activities at sea. At present, three more ships of this type for geological exploration are completing their journey from the Baltic to the Far East.

ANOTHER ROUTE FOR IL-86

The Soviet IL-86 air bus has made its first flight on the Moscow-Frankfurt route.

This 350-seater air liner will make possible a considerable increase in the volume and intensity of passenger transportation between the two capitals. Last year alone Soviet and Czechoslovak airlines carried over 200,000 passengers on this route in both directions. This year, the passenger flow is expected to exceed this total.

Intourist news

'FITOUR-84' in Madrid

Sixty-one countries, 180 stands, 250 thousand visitors. This is the scale of the International Trade Fair FITOUR in Madrid. Despite its young age (it is merely four years old), FITOUR in scale and number of countries taking part is one of most important fairs in Europe and is causing much interest in business circles. This year, the work of the International Trade Fair will be joined by more than eight thousand experts in foreign tourism.

All we together can solve the question of developing tourism, which promotes the economic development of the world.

omy and strengthens friendship and mutual understanding among nations. These words by King Juan Carlos were quoted at the opening ceremony by Alfonso Guerra, Spanish Deputy Prime Minister.

The joint stands of the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR and Aeroflot display the possibilities of tourism, the places of interest in our country.

Today, it was decided to let socialist countries take part in this fair in February 1985 in a joint display.

Boris OZEROV